

The Sentinel.

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THE INAUGURAL, ETC.

We are prepared to furnish our friends of the State press in supplemental form a full account of the inaugural ceremonies, the inaugural address, the features of the occasion, with portraits and sketches of all the Cabinet officers. Price, \$3.50 per 1,000.

GENERAL BLACK'S appointment seems to give general satisfaction.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says that young Will English wants the London Consularship.

DANGER signals are up for Republican office-holders over the Washington departments.

EMMETT "FRITZ" was taken to a Pittsburgh hospital last Saturday. He seems to have been on a "high lonesome."

COMMISSIONER CLARK, who is succeeded by General John C. Black, of Illinois, has been in the Pension Office for sixteen years.

MISS CLEVELAND held her first reception at the White House Saturday. There was a "crush," of course, as it was one of the events of the Washington season.

The impression is given out that Mr. Riddleberger was drunk when he objected to the confirmation of Mr. Bayard—Journal.

Shol! You don't mean it. Why, Riddleberger is a Republican. A Republican never gets drunk—hardly ever.

GOVERNOR GRAY determined last night to issue a proclamation to day calling an extra session of the Legislature. He thinks that ten days or two weeks will be all the time needed to complete important measures now pending.

JUDGE TIERCE, says our Washington correspondent, has been tendered the Commissionership of the General Land Office. This is a first-class selection. No department of the Government will be more creditably handled than this office under the Judge.

If the organs have confirmed the appointments of Mr. Treasurer Manning and Mr. Private Secretary East, we would like an explanation of the colossal steal of 700,000 acres of Louisiana lands worth \$3,000,000, perpetrated by the Republican administration upon the last day of its existence—March 3.

The Blaine Cabinet, thinks the New York World, would have been put up something like this: State, William Walter Phelps, of New Jersey; Treasury, Steve Elkins, of New Mexico; War, Powell Clayton, of Arkansas; Navy, John Roach, of Pennsylvania; Interior, Jay Gould, of New York; Attorney General, B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts; Postmaster General, Thomas J. Brady, of Indiana. These would doubtless have sustained that "brilliance" which is so eminently characteristic of everything that Mr. Blaine handles.

A WASHINGTON special says that Hon. Joseph E. McDonald will be tendered the Russian or German Mission. The dispatch concludes as follows:

Some of the Indiana Democrats in Washington have taken it upon themselves to assert that Mr. McDonald will decline any position tendered him by the President. The gentlemen, of course, have no authority to make such statements. A first-class selection, considered from a personal standpoint, is worth more than a Cabinet position and is one of great honor. Then it pays \$17,000 per annum.

Governor McLane and ex-Senator Pendleton are both spoken of for the French Mission.

The Indiana Democratic delegation held a meeting last night to talk over the officers. The delegation did not come to any agreement as to the men for the places expected to become vacant.

TRUMAN PARTRIDGE, of Sagville, N. Y., was shaved March 6 for the first time in twenty-five years. Partridge had never been known to vote against a candidate of his party. In 1860, when Lincoln was elected, he made a vow never to allow a razor to touch his face until a Democratic President was inaugurated. He was ready to have a clean shave in 1876, when Tilden was counted out, but as Tilden did not take his seat he resolved to wait until a Democrat was installed. Last week his beard reached below his waist and was gray and scraggy. He went to Washington, shook hands with Cleveland, returned home and had the hair taken from his face last Friday.

Wiggins predicts another great storm. It is due on the 18th of the present month. He states that it will be mainly an Atlantic storm, but will be as heavy in the North as in the South Atlantic. Its main force will be on the meridian of London, but it will be there thirty-six hours before it will reach America. He hopes no vessels bearing troops to the Sudan will be out in it, especially in the Bay of Biscay. He says that when the storm strikes this continent it will rise and not be felt very heavily. The

storm will be accompanied by earthquakes, which, however, will only be slightly felt on this side of the Atlantic. They will appear much stronger in Western Europe. The earth, he says, has been passing through a serious crisis the last three years, on account of two of the greatest planets in the solar system moving so near to the sun. He claims to have predicted all the heaviest earthquakes that have occurred since 1882.

AN EXTRA SESSION.

There is no longer any question that the Governor will convene the Legislature in extra session. The situation considered, this action of the Executive is unavoidable. It would be unjust to the State to permit important measures before the General Assembly to be left short of conclusive consideration. The machinery of State government must not be stopped or retarded by failure of needful appropriations. The Knightstown Home affair should be determined.

There has been an attempt on the part of the Republican papers to fix upon the Democratic majority the responsibility of the extra session. The charge will not, however, hold water. Certain it is that in the last week the Republicans of the House have voted solidly against the taking up of the Appropriation bill. They, more than the Democrats, have trammelled whatever action might have avoided a reconvening of the Legislature.

The events of this session have caused serious discussion of the question whether legal provision should not be made for longer legislative sessions. It is argued that the present period was fixed more than thirty years ago when the volume of business before the Assembly, of general public character, was much less than now, when population and wealth are so much increased and the State's institutions so greatly amplified.

But even with lengthened sessions there is pith in the suggestions already made by the Sentinel that the work of committees upon the various State charities and properties should be consummated in the early days of assembling that the Appropriation bills be not remitted to the heel of the sessions for consideration. If the more important affairs be first considered and local bills and trivial measures be relegated to the closing days there will be less probability of need for extra sessions.

A SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

The first suggestion yet made as to the manner of collecting a fund out of which to build a monument to the memory of the part enacted by the Indiana soldiery is by Hon. L. M. Campbell, now in the State Senate from Hendricks. Mr. Campbell presented himself as one of fifty citizens of the State, who did not participate directly in the Rebellion, anxious to contribute the sum of \$500 for that purpose.

A monument commemorative of Indiana's action in the war would be highly gratifying to every citizen of the State, and built out of a fund collected on Mr. Campbell's plan, the only possible objection certainly would be eliminated.

To a legislative appropriation there is a reasonable opposition, in that many who did the fighting would have to do the paying. Mr. Campbell no doubt recognized this, and his proposition would relieve the country of the embarrassment imposed by taxation.

The same was evidently foreseen by Senator Harrison, who suggested a small individual contribution, but the history of the Morton monument, while perhaps not demonstrating the absolute impracticability of such a method, tells of vexatious delay and an expense in the way of time and treasure, to which the capital actually invested in masonry would be the mearest circumstance—the smallest fraction.

Yet haste in the matter is certainly a desirable consideration. The chapter of our history when every home in the State was sacrificing a loved one, nearly every hearthstone bedewed with tears and blood, should be marked. Yet if this must be done at the public expense, another generation ought to contribute. This durable remembrance of the most glorious epoch in the history of the commonwealth ought to tower in Military Park while it may be beheld by those who were actors in the drama. The present is an opportune as well as fast age, and Mr. Campbell's proposition makes the way clear to the performance of a great duty.

THE CROWNING INFAMY OF REPUBLICANISM.

We are gradually getting more light on the latest act of infamy of the Republican party, perpetrated as it was stepping down and out of power. The ruling passion strong in death" has had one more dazzling and brilliant illustration. We refer to the last land steal of 700,000 acres of Government land. The Washington correspondents are gradually getting at the true inwardness of this big \$3,000,000 swindle. We published a dispatch last Saturday from the Chicago Tribune, which gave out the impression that the matter was all right; quite innocent, in fact; the usual thing expected of course, from a party that had piled up monuments of big and infamous swindles. The New York World's correspondent has been looking the affair up, and he uncovers some very interesting details. According to this account, it seems that several weeks ago a large additional force of clerks was put on for the purpose of making out these patents, so that they could all be signed and issued before the change of the administration. These patents were all signed. There never has been, in the history of the Department, any patents issued for lands where Congress had assumed jurisdiction to raise the question of the propriety of the title. This backbone grant has been one of the most notorious of all the isolated grants. It was passed by Congress in 1871, and was originally made to the New Orleans, Vicksburg and Baton Rouge Railroad. The condition was that this road should be completed within five

years. This company never turned over a spoonful of dirt, and never did anything beyond the issuing of some bonds, which were paid off on a confiding republic.

This railroad on paper transferred the grant to the New Orleans and Pacific Road, and here now is where Jay Gould comes in, as we suspected and charged in Friday and Saturday's Sentinel. This road then sold its charter rights to the Texas Pacific, but reserved the assigned grant and transferred it to "The American Improvement Company." Gould and others owned nearly all this stock, which was a sort of Credit Mobilier affair. The World's correspondent concludes his investigation as follows:

The Backbone grant is upon exactly the same footing as the Texas Pacific, which was forfeited by the Senate the other day. For a number of years the people who held this Backbone grant have tried to get Congress to confirm it. The grant has been rejected a number of times, and no secretary of the Interior before Teller would ever consider what was particularly a proposition to help steal these lands for the benefit of the railroad lobby. Whether there is an investigation of this or not, Mr. Teller will be called upon to explain on the floor of the Senate his extraordinary course in this matter. There is not much doubt that the Gould and Huntington conspiracy also contemplated the theft of the Texas Pacific lands. If it had not been for the Senate action the day in forfeiting this unearned grant there is reason to suppose that the Interior Department would have issued patents for the fifteen millions of acres of these lands.

This outrage was perpetrated by the last Republican administration the day before Cleveland's inauguration. It was the culmination of a giant conspiracy and a colossal swindle all along the line. What an appropriate capstone to the monumental infamies of the Republican party! And they hope to get back into power at the end of four years. Not if the American people are awake.

THE PETROLEUM AGE.

In reading of the recent "natural gas" explosions in Pittsburgh, the question "What is 'natural gas'?" is asked by many. It is not at all remarkable that the public at large should be more or less ignorant of the nature of "natural gas," and even of its uses, for it is within only the past twelve months that it has been turned to commercial account in any large way. It is noteworthy that it is the last of that natural force which man has undertaken to utilize for his own benefit. Nevertheless it would be easy enough to show that natural gas is no new thing. Indeed it is as old as petroleum, and petroleum is as old as the bricks of Babylon. The ancient Greeks used petroleum; Pliny speaks of the Egyptian oil wells, and the thought suggests itself, may not the prophetic fumes of the Delphic oracle have been natural gas? Here is a question for the speculated archeologists and the whole tribe of Dryadists. What a discovery were it made that the Pittsburghers now smell their "pig" with what once inspired the utterances of the Apollonian priestesses in the Sanctuary of Parnassus.

Natural gas is virtually petroleum, or rather petroleum oil in a gaseous state. It is found as oil is, in soft, porous sand rocks, at various depths below the surface—1,000 to 1,500 feet may be taken as the average depth. Wherever oil is found a certain amount of gas is obtained—in fact it is this gas which causes the oil wells to flow spontaneously.

What is known as a "gasser" in the oil trade vernacular, is a well which drilled for oil yields nothing but gas. From the very first, of course, these "gassers" have been common in that strange and interesting district known as the Oil Region—a district extending in a southwesterly direction from across the New York State line, through Pennsylvania as far south as Pittsburgh. Thousands of gas wells dot this territory, and until recently have been considered as of little value. It is true, whenever it was possible, the producer would find himself with a gas well instead of an oil well, as the result of his 1,500 feet of drilling, would endeavor to utilize his loss as far as possible by piping the gas to the boilers of whatever wells he might be drilling in the neighborhood. This saved him the cost of coal or wood. Big "gassers" struck near towns or villages were used for heating and illuminating purposes, and in Titusville, Bradford, Warren, Oil City, Sheffield, and Clarendon, natural gas has long been extensively used. However it was not until gas was struck, a year ago, almost within the walls of smoky Pittsburgh that it became of the great commercial value that it is now.

Natural gas has a great future before it. Very few people have any idea of the gigantic industry which has been born, or any notion of the immense force that man has just seized hold of. We will venture to make a prophecy on this matter; that the production of natural gas will be as great an industry in three years from to-day as the production of petroleum is at present. And moreover it will be carried on in very much the same manner.

In the oil region to day there are about 20,000 producing wells yielding daily about 60,000 barrels of oil. This vast quantity of oil is carried from the wells through pipes to huge cylinder-like tanks, where it is stored, and from whence it is shipped also through pipes to the refineries or to the seaboard for export. Whenever or wherever an oil well is struck, the pipe lines immediately connect it with their main system and issue to the owner negotiable certificates for every 1,000 barrels. Now much the same thing will be done with gas. From one end of the Allegheny Mountains to the other, from New York down into Ohio and Virginia, are a number of known undeveloped gas fields. Men have drilled for oil there and have found nothing but gas, and abandoned the district as worthless. This gas now has a commercial value which it had not years ago. In the future it will be drilled for, as oil is drilled for to-day. Where a well is opened it will be connected to huge reservoirs by means of pipe lines, just as is done with oil, and carried wherever it is wanted—to Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, Cleveland, Chicago, Gas fields, miles apart, will stand the oil regions, all

connected by pipe lines; for what can be done with oil can be done with gas.

The uses of natural gas are manifold and apparent. Its advantages are great. First of all there is its cleanliness and the ease with which it is handled and regulated. At the large manufacturing establishments in Pittsburgh, where natural gas is used, one man can do the work of ten. No stokers are required; fires are started instantaneously, extinguished instantaneously, regulated to any temperature by a turn of the finger and thumb. There is no smoke, no ashes. It is a great boon in private houses, and where used with asbestos-lags is almost as cheerful as an open grate coal fire.

In and around Pittsburgh, say within a radius of twenty miles, there are now fully one hundred gas wells, gushing forth hundreds of thousands of cubic feet daily. Perhaps \$3,000,000 has been invested in gas lands, and scores of wells are drilling. Pittsburgh may be said to be built on an immense "natural gasometer."

At first the gas wells in and around Pittsburgh were owned by a number of individuals, and the fierce competition which ensued ended in a consolidation of the various conflicting interests into a few strong companies with large capital. A plan to combine these consolidated companies into one large association is now on foot. It has secured, it is said, 500,000 acres of gas lands and intends piping gas wherever it is demanded.

This gas is one form of petroleum, and let us add only one. We have oil itself in a refined state which is second only to the sun in lighting darkness of the four divisions of the world. The residuum of the oil (remaining after the refining process) is used literally for a thousand purposes. Articles apparently so damaged in nature as chewing-gum, candles, butter, hair pomade, lip salve and dye, and really (in some instances) merely different forms of petroleum. The heavy oil (oil of low gravity), found in Franklin, near Titusville, Pa., and elsewhere, lubricates, perhaps, one-half the machinery of the United States. The oil found in Baku, on the Caspian Sea, yields a large amount of tarry matter, which is just beginning to be used on steamers and locomotives as fuel. Petroleum is known to exist in a score of places on the world's surface. Does it not seem that the "age of petroleum" is commencing?

But this article is drawing out, and we have one or two more facts to give about the natural gas well. It is said that they are very long lived. The passenger on the railroad in passing Ludlow, in Pennsylvania, hears the roar of the largest gas well in the world. It was struck in July, 1883, and has been geysering with undiminished vigor ever since. The daily output of this well has been calculated exactly and found to be equivalent to 1,800 tons of the best Pittsburgh bituminous coal.

In speaking of the inaugural the New York Tribune thus rids itself of some pent-up venom:—The New York Herald dubs it "Blaine venom."

Above all the very honorable declarations of the inaugural in regard to the protection of the freedmen in their rights, if carried into practical effect by the President in the enforcement of United States laws, will put an end to the great conspiracy against free government by which two members of his probable Cabinet, Mr. Lamar and Mr. Garland, were lifted to the Senate, and by which Mr. Cleveland himself was made President.

It is a bit intricate and may need reading over twice to properly appreciate the mixture of swash and venom contained in it. The Herald, alluded to in the foregoing, copies this same extract, and proceeds to polish it off in the following truthful and vigorous language:

As to conspiracies by which Presidents are made, we have heard of one and only one in this country, of which Mr. R. B. Hayes was the beneficiary. It was a Republican conspiracy, originally conducted and completed by men whose regard for "free government" was such that they intended to hold the Presidential office permanently, and would have repeated the Hayes conspiracy in favor of Blaine if a cowardly spirit of chicanery had been a sufficient equipment for the occasion. It is an evidence of the demoralization that Republican supremacy has produced that a Republican politician of the Blaine school, or an organ of that school, is always equal to two crimes against free government. One is that it will seat a traitor if fraud can do it. Another is that it will shamelessly declare an election by the people to be the consummation of a "conspiracy."

Said a lady to-day, who is an intimate friend and admirer of the old Roman: "True, he has read French, and speaks it in a ponderous Ohio way, but he would be very ill at ease so far as the social obligations of Paris are concerned. They are not to his taste."

The above we find in a special from Washington to the Commercial Gazette. The "old Roman" refers to Mr. Thurman. The lady possibly does not remember General Noyes, who represented the Hayes administration at the French Court. If he understood French "in a ponderous Ohio" or any other "way," he has been greatly underrated. And so far as "the social obligations of Paris are concerned," we have an idea that ex-Senator Thurman would meet them quite as creditably and much more intelligently than ex-Minister Noyes ever did. The glare and hummer of the court of the last Napoleon disappeared with the new regime. Any well-bred, well educated American of talent and ability can meet all the requirements of any court of Europe, social or otherwise.

RATHER a queer coincidence occurred, a day or two ago, on one of the trains out of Washington. In one of the car seats next the window sat a tall, thin man, who handed the conductor a pass as he came through for the tickets. The latter read the name on the pass, glanced at the passenger and then said quietly and without changing a muscle of his countenance: "Sorry you didn't put me in your Cabinet, Mr. Cleveland," and passed on. Calling a brakeman the passenger asked: "What is that conductor's name?" "Thurman," said the brakeman, surprised at the question, and more so at the laughter of the other passengers. Mr. Cleveland, the holder of the pass, proved to be a Central New York merchant.

The New York Herald's London cable of Saturday says that this week's Punch has the best cartoon for years. It represents the Prince of Wales in the dress of the old stage "Irishman" of Barney Williams' time dan-

cing with a shillelagh raised, while the Princess is in the dress of a Hibernian peasant, wearing a cloak and with an Irish crown on her head. She sits playing the harp of Erin, while an English pig and an Irish wolf dog sit on a pile of luggage. The Prince says: "It is never to late to learn, ma'mourene, though 'tis not so much the dance that bothers my feet as the brogue that bothers my tongue." The Princess answers: "Put your heart in it, acushla. Share ye've got a month to work at 'em before ye start." The Prince is represented as singing:

Cruel cowards who blight
Ere's fame are not right
When they paint her ablaze
For the battle arrays.
The island of green
In spring a sun shall be seen
An Arcadia of peace
When our Prince steps in.

The Prince is preparing for his Irish tour.

The first morning after Mr. Cleveland entered the White House, he had everybody out of bed early. The Washington Critic says:

President Cleveland introduced some innovations at the White House yesterday. The Executive Mansion was scarcely ever witnessed so early a breakfast, and the library, usually controlled until noon by the sweepers and house cleaners, was the scene of an industrious gathering, composed of the President, his Private Secretary and stenographer, at an unprecedentedly early hour. In addition to this, Mr. Cleveland found time to receive everybody that wanted to see him, and to show the public that their wishes were as important as his convenience. As if this were not enough for one day, Mr. Cleveland taught the dignified Marshall that introductions at a public levee are a meaningless and senseless formality, and that he would receive the thousands of callers without pomp, ceremony, and precedence, in a word, a surprise. The first day of the new administration was one of surprise, and the President's reception that gives the utmost satisfaction to all concerned.

CLEARANCES.

The State of Trade for the Past Week, with the Percentages of Increase and Decrease.

Boston, March 8.—The following table, compiled from special dispatches to the Post, from the managers of the leading Clearing-houses of the United States, gives the clearances for the week ending March 7, 1885, with the percentage of increase or decrease in comparison with the corresponding week last year:

New York	\$ 512,890,000	Dec.	34.1
Boston	68,992,403	Inc.	11.2
Philadelphia	42,012,466	Inc.	18.9
Chicago	42,012,466	Inc.	18.9
St. Louis	14,013,845	Inc.	16.8
Baltimore	12,341,193	Inc.	1.8
San Francisco	11,287,433	Dec.	9.5
Cincinnati	9,100,000	Dec.	14.9
Pittsburg	7,100,000	Dec.	25.2
Louisville	4,774,599	Inc.	6.2
Milwaukee	3,400,000	Inc.	15.5
Kansas City	3,385,159	Inc.	23.5
Providence	2,881,000	Dec.	7.3
Detroit	2,689,362	Dec.	2.9
Indianapolis	1,980,739	Dec.	31.9
Hartford	1,536,454	Dec.	11.7
Quebec	2,164,872	Dec.	8.1
Cleveland	1,877,811	Dec.	6.1
Memphis	2,021,637	Inc.	43.0
New Haven	1,123,298	Dec.	8.1
Columbus	1,824,601	Inc.	5.2
Portland	884,000	Dec.	0.8
San Jose	34,000	Dec.	8.1
Springfield	737,364	Dec.	8.2
Worcester	692,178	Dec.	10.7
Lowell	357,343	Dec.	10.7
Syracuse	476,316	Dec.	4.7
Total	\$ 781,294,010	Dec.	32.7
Outside New York	238,944,010	Dec.	6.5

Omaha not included in totals.

MISHAPS BY RAIL.

Three Brakemen Thrown From a Train—One Killed—One Fatally Hurt and the Other Bruised.

CINCINNATI, March 8.—At 2 o'clock this morning, as a freight train was passing under the Newport bridge on Front street on the connection track, a dismantled locomotive, which was on a flat car, struck the bridge and was thrown from the car to the street. Three brakemen were carried with the wreck, and James Hanlon was instantly killed. Michael Nolan was fatally injured, while Herbert Crutcher escaped with bruises.

COLLISION OF FREIGHTS.

LAWRENCE, Kas., March 8.—Two through freight trains on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Road collided near this city this morning. No one was fatally hurt. The damage to property is estimated at \$75,000.

SEYMOUR'S BUDGET OF NEWS.

Special to the Sentinel.
SEYMOUR, Ind., March 8.—Mr. Joel H. Matlock, Secretary of the Jackson County Agricultural Society, has just attended a meeting of the officers of the Southern Indiana Fair Association at Greensburg, and through his instrumentality secured the admission of the Society represented by him as a part and parcel of the circuit, possessing the same rights and privileges as any of the other counties. As now constituted the fair circuit embraces Jennings, Ripley, Dearborn, Decatur, Rush, Shelby, Bartholomew and Jackson Counties. The new composition is a good one, and our Fair Association will reap many advantages and benefits. Mr. Matlock has been a vigilant and industrious worker in our fair since their organization, and has done much to make them what they are.

The Hotel Jonas, under the successful management of W. C. Heaton, proprietor, has proved to be inadequate to the demands, and Mr. John Jones has concluded to make a large addition to the building this season. The structure is three stories high, and the additions, when completed, will give the hotel a frontage of eighty-five feet on the north and eighty-eight feet on the east, and will contain some fifty odd large and well-ventilated rooms. The work will be commenced as soon as practicable.
The Jackson County Medical Society met in regular session at Brownstown on Thursday afternoon, and after transacting some important business, elected officers for the ensuing year. President, Dr. N. N. Shipman, of Seymour; Vice President, Dr. W. M. Rodman, of Brownstown; Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. R. H. Woods, Seymour. The society being entitled to five delegates to the State Medical Society, which meets in Indianapolis in May next, elected Drs. J. A. Saltsell, F. S. Galbraith, R. H. Woods, V. N. Shimson and J. R. Anthony, alternates. Drs. Rodman, Whitehead, Tirsch, Barnes and Charlton, Drs. Charlton, Shipman and Woods were appointed delegates to the National Medical Society at New Orleans on Tuesday, April 28, 1885, with Drs. Galbraith, Whitehead and M. F. Gerrish as alternates.

THE WORLD'S EXPOSITION.

NEW ORLEANS, March 8.—The attendance at the World's Exposition to day was large. The concert at Music Hall was a brilliant affair. The presentation of a handsome silver cup was made to Signor Incarnacio Payer, the leader of the band.
An excursion of Knights of Honor arrived this evening from Memphis. There were about 600 in the party. The train

consisted of twelve cars, including six Pullman sleepers and buffet cars. The gate receipts at the exposition yesterday were \$5,765. A monster balloon will soon make frequent ascensions. A programme is arranged for "German" day, Sunday next.

ARRESTS FOR LOUD PRAYING.

READING, March 8.—Quite a stir has been created in religious circles in the quiet township of Warwick, Chester County, by the arrest of Misses Maria Manger and Harriet Dunlap, David Richards, Wesley Richards and others on the charge of misconduct in the Ebenezer Methodist Church, Deacon Lloyd preferring the charges. He alleges that the young people did their courting while the services were in progress; that they sang and prayed too loud for the purpose of ridicule and not with the serious and well-meaning worship of God, and that they maliciously disturbed the congregation at various times. On account of the standing of the parties, who belong to the best families in the county, the case is attracting considerable attention. They claim that the spirit moved them to become so loud in prayer and praise.

THE SHOOTING OF A "SHOOTER."

PITTSBURGH, March 8.—News reached here to-night of the killing of William Peyton, alias Dick Deackley, the shooter, at Sheridan, W. T. Peyton was raised in Allegheny, and went West, where he organized a gang and terrorized Wyoming, Montana and other Western Territories. Last Saturday he rode into Sheridan and entered a saloon, where he threatened to shoot everybody who refused his invitation to drink. He quarreled with one of the men in the saloon, who picked up a shotgun and fired, killing Peyton almost instantly. He was desperate to the last, and aimed a pistol at the man who shot him when falling, but was too weak to pull the trigger. Peyton had been ordered by the Vigilance Committee to leave town, but refused.

THE GERMAN TRAGEDIAN'S RECEPTION.

NEW YORK, March 8.—At the reception given to the actor Sonenthal, at the Thalia Theater, "Welcome Sonenthal!" in gas jets lit up the front of the building. Within addresses were made by Manager Ambery and Julius Ambery, and Max Lube, of the company. Sonenthal responded with emotion. The tragedian was this afternoon driven to the Lederkrantz Hall. Here a thousand persons attested the welcome to the visitor. President Julius Hoffman, of the society; Oswald Ottendorfer, William Stridway, W. J. Florence, John Drew, Theodore Thomas, Henry E. Dixey, E. R. Rice, Osman Tearle, and J. H. Barnes were among those present. Messrs. Booth, Barrett, Wallace and Irving sent letters of regret.

SALVATION ARMY SERVICES INTERRUPTED.

CHICAGO, March 8.—The services of the Salvation Army were interrupted this afternoon. First some one from the outside threw a stone through one of the windows, then a number of rough characters in the rear of the hall drowned the hymns with ribald songs, and finally a hand to hand conflict between them and the officers of the Army took place, in which the latter got much the worst of it, being borne down by superior numbers. No serious wounds were inflicted, but the services were broken up. One man was arrested.

A CHURCH DAMAGED BY FIRE.

Special to the Sentinel.
VINNENES, Ind., March 8.—At 1:30 this afternoon smoke was seen rushing through the roof of the Episcopal Church. An alarm was turned in, and by the prompt action of the department the building was saved. The sleepers were burned out, the sanctuary rained, and the total loss will be about \$600. A defective furnace was evidently the cause. Much damage was done by water.

AFTER WAITING FORTY-EIGHT YEARS.

TURNER'S STATION, N. Y., March 8.—One of the extraordinary results of the recent town meetings in Orange County is the election for the first time in forty-eight years of a Democratic Supervisor in the town of Monroe. Since 1836 three men have represented the town—the late Hudson McFarland, twelve years; the late Morgan Smith, thirty-three years; and Supervisor Seaman, three years. The Democrat elected on Tuesday is Joan G. Earl, who had a majority of 8.

ST. LOUIS FAIR ASSOCIATION.

ST. LOUIS, March 8.—The Fair Association has contracted for the construction, in connection with their new race track, a series of ten stables, which will accommodate 500 horses, and which will be the finest of their kind in the country. They will be finished by May 15, in good time for the June meeting, and will cost \$50,000.